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FRANCE IN MOURNING

Universal Grief Over the Death of President Faure.

TO CHOOSE HIS SUCCESSOR

The President of the Senate is Nominated and Former Premier Me-line Also After the Place—Both Houses to Ballot at Versailles Today—Fearful of Consequences to Follow.

Paris, Feb. 17.—In the senate today M. Loubet, president of that body, announced the death of President Faure. In doing so he said all the members of the senate joined in mourning for suddenly stricken France. He eulogized the deceased, who he pointed out, though born in obscurity, had reached the highest place in the state, where he had always maintained the dignity of France and the honor of Europe. The senate then adjourned until Tuesday. It was a significant incident that as M. Loubet, who has accepted the nomination for the presidency, left the chair he was greeted with unanimous applause. Even the socialists and radicals favored him.

The Chamber of Deputies met at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The hall was crowded. M. Deschanel, who presided, read Premier Dupuy's letter announcing the death of President Faure and pronounced the eulogy.

M. Deschanel then read a letter from the president of the senate, M. Loubet, announcing that the national assembly would meet at Versailles tomorrow. The house adjourned as a token of mourning. All sovereigns expressed condolence on the death of President Faure. The city and provinces are calm.

TO ELECT SUCCESSOR TODAY.

Paris, Feb. 17.—Premier M. Dupuy fixed the meeting of the national assembly or congress in which the senators and deputies unite in voting for a president of France, for 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon at Versailles. The body of the late President Faure laid in state at the palace from 3 o'clock until 6 o'clock this afternoon. Only ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and high public functionaries were allowed to view the remains, but the public will be admitted to the palace on Saturday morning and until 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. The ceremonies will take place next Thursday in the cathedral of Notre Dame and interment will occur in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

SENATORS NOMINATE LOUBET.

Paris, Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the Leftist senators today M. Loubet, president of the senate and former premier, was unanimously nominated for the presidency in succession to the late President Faure. The senators consider M. Loubet's election assured. Later in the day it was announced that M. Me-line, a former premier, had definitely announced his candidature for the presidency. M. Dupuy, the present premier, declines to enter the race.

WHAT THE POPE SAID.

Rome, Feb. 17.—Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, communicated the death of President Faure to the pope. The supreme pontiff, who was deeply impressed, said: "Poor France suffers one misfortune after another. What terrible consequences may follow."

SENATE'S SYMPATHY.

Washington, Feb. 17.—At its session today the senate adopted a resolution instructing the vice-president of the United States, as president of the senate, to express to the government and people of France the sentiment of the senate upon the bereavement that has fallen upon the French republic in the death of President Faure.

TYPE OF YANKEE PLUCK.

Adventurous Career of Col. Fred Funston of the Twentieth Kansas.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Col. Fred Funston of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers, whose courage and gallantry in the engagement with the Philippine insurgents have been conspicuously mentioned in the dispatches from Manila, has had an adventurous career. He is the son of the late Congressman Funston of Kansas, is about the size of General Joseph Wheeler, and seems to possess the same fighting qualities. Col. Funston is barely five feet tall, and has a brilliant red beard and red hair. Being connected with the agricultural department, he has twice been sent, for botanical purposes, to Alaska. In the latter expedition, after his companions had aided him in building a canoe, he made alone the perilous trip of fifteen hundred miles down the Yukon river. Nearing the end of his journey the boat capsized, and he struggled for life in the icy water. He succeeded in saving himself, only to

GERMANY'S POLICY

Consistent Hostility to United States

Recent Events in Samoa—Believed the Berlin Government Will Be Called to Account for Her Attitude in the Philippines.

London, Feb. 17.—Until Lord Charles Beresford reaches London and reports the result of his investigation of the conditions in China there is likely to be little discussion of Chinese affairs in parliament, or elsewhere. Wednesday's perfunctory debate indicated that the foreign office had no information to give or policy to declare, and that it is content to watch events in China and act accordingly, laying stress upon the recent concessions granted to English interests. Its opponents could only repeat the old criticisms of this drifting policy. It is incidentally stated that Lord Beresford's inquiry is unofficial, but his opinions are bound to influence public opinion much.

Letters from China are beginning to convey hints of his views, which he is likely to amplify in speeches, and interviews in America. The best information is that he believes that the Chinese empire is rapidly crumbling and that a policy of definite action by the powers having large commercial interests in China is imperatively necessary, his favorite project is an understanding between England, Germany, the United States and Japan for the maintenance of the open door, protection and reorganization of the Chinese government and thorough-going military and financial reforms.

He finds that the weakness, obstinacy, intrigues and corruption of Chinese administration, local and general, hinder the fulfillment of treaty stipulations and raise countless obstacles to trade. These could be removed or lessened by reforms under European direction, supported by the powers named. Similarly, English officers might reorganize the Chinese army as Englishmen reorganized the Chinese customs system. Obstacles to such proposals are the difficulty of uniting the four powers in common action, Russian and French rivalries and, above all, the indifference and opposition of the Chinese authorities. If an understanding between the four powers is impracticable, Lord Beresford believes that England should make the Yangtze valley unmistakably its sphere of influence and regenerate the internal administration there. The chances of ultimate war lurk in the rivalry for spheres of influence, which Lord Beresford believes common action for the protection of China by the four commercial powers would avert.

FOR TROOPS IN TROPICS

List of Articles of Clothing Authorized by the War Department.

Washington, Feb. 17.—In a general order issued by the secretary of war the announcement is made of the clothing authorized for use by the troops serving in Cuba and other tropical countries. The list is as follows: Cork helmets or campaign hats, straw hats, khaki uniforms, white bleached cotton duck suits, unlined blouses, gingham or chambray overshirts, lightweight flannel shirts (dark blue wool), jean drawers, lightweight cotton stockings, abdominal bandages, russet shoes and leggings, rubber ponchos, trousers of sixteen-ounce kersey.

The quartermaster's department has been busy for some time arranging a list of suitable clothing and several combinations are recommended. It has been suggested by the quartermaster general that the men should wear lightweight woollen undershirts with a gingham or chambray overshirt and either the khaki or white duck suit. If this is not agreeable, a regimental commander may clothe his men with cotton undershirts, a lightweight dark blue woollen overshirt and the same uniform. For use at night, when the weather is cool, the men can use the unlined blouses. The russet shoes furnished by the department are of exceptionally good quality and the wearing of abdominal bandages is to be made compulsory.

BRITISH AUTHORITY IN CRETE.

Prince George Complains to Athens of Present Condition of Affairs.

London, Feb. 17.—A Central News dispatch from Vienna says dispatches have been received there from Athens saying that large military barracks for the accommodation of British troops have been ordered constructed at Candia, Crete. The same dispatches say that British troops are to be used in the Cretan postal service and British justices of the peace are to be installed in office.

Prince George, high commissioner of Crete, regards these innovations as encroachments upon his authority, and there is consequently much dissatisfaction both in Crete and Athens.

FRENCH MOB ATTACKS SCHOOL.

Sought Revenge for Murder of Boy by One of the Monks.

Paris, Feb. 17.—A riotous attack was made upon the Christian Brothers' school at Lille last evening in consequence of the murder of a youth who was a pupil in the institution. The murderer of the boy is believed to be a monk, who is alleged to have maltreated his victim and killed him to prevent disclosures.

The mob also smashed the windows of the convent of the Sacred Heart. Fifteen of the rioters have been arrested.

FLEET FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Four Vessels to Leave San Francisco Within Two Weeks.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—A fleet of four vessels will leave San Francisco for Manila within two weeks. No less than 5,500 tons of freight of all descriptions will be taken. About 200 soldiers, chiefly recruits for the regiments of the regular troops in the Philippines, now at the Presidio, will go to Manila on these transports.

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WOULD HOLD IT ALL.

Seattle Citizens Protest Against Any Cession of Land to Canada.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 17.—A large mass meeting under the auspices of the chamber of commerce was held here tonight to protest against the cession of any Alaskan territory to Canada. The resolution was unanimously adopted to that end. All persons, parties and organizations in the country are urged to protest at Washington city against this contemplated wrong, and to spare no efforts to prevent its consummation.

EXPANSION THE ISSUE OF 1900.

Senator Foraker Arouses Great Enthusiasm at the Ohio Clubs' Dinner.

Dayton, O., Feb. 17.—Senator Foraker received a great ovation at the banquet of the Ohio republican clubs at which Governor Bushnell, Lieutenant Governor Jones, Attorney General Monnett and other prominent Ohio republicans spoke.

Senator Foraker said that the issue of the next national campaign would be expansion. He said he had full confidence in the president's ability to overcome any difficulties that might arise. When Senator Foraker said that McKinley would be the next republican candidate for president, there was wild enthusiasm.

NEEDS LIGHT DRAUGHT BOATS.

Requests That Work Be Expedited on the Captured Spanish Vessels.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Rear Admiral Dewey has cabled the navy department that he would have plenty of light draught gunboats for active service in the Philippines as soon as the three captured Spanish vessels now at Hong Kong have been put in good condition. The admiral requested that work on these vessels be expedited. "This was agreed to by the department and a telegram was sent to Admiral Dewey asking for an estimate of the time and cost of doing the work quickly. When the admiral has responded, directing to expedite the repairs will be cabled to Naval Constructor Hobson, who is in charge of the work of overhauling. The vessels in question are the Don Juan de Austria, the Isla de Cuba and the Isla de Luzon. So far the navy has not needed any light draught vessels, except the former Spanish gunboat Callao, in its operations against the

insurgents, but when the rebels are driven back from the coast, small vessels will be needed to penetrate the numerous lagoons and rivers to assist the army. When the occupation of sea coast towns in the Philippines is begun, light draught gunboats will have plenty of work to do if the insurgents attempt to resist the United States troops.

SEEKING SAFETY.

Philippines Trying to Get Into the American Lines.

Manila, Feb. 17.—Ex-consul of the United States, O. F. Williams, in receipt of an application from a member of the insurgent congress at Malolos for a pass through the American lines for a family of twelve persons, who are desirous of taking refuge in Manila. This is regarded as significant as showing that the most intelligent of the rebels realize that their families are safe only within American territory.

With the exception of a few shots fired into a small body of rebels, who were attempting to destroy the railroad bridge near Calocan, all has been quiet along the line. Last night the heat affected the men in the open country to some extent.

SMELTER COMBINE.

A Trust Including All But Three of the Big Smelters.

New York, Feb. 17.—A Wall street journal says: "Options have been secured on all the principal smelter companies of the country for the purpose of consolidating, with the exception of those owned by Guggenheimer, located in Mexico, Perthamby, N. J., and Pueblo, Colo.

Moore & Shiley hold options and it is stated that as soon as the final details are completed a new company will be formally organized. Those who will go into the consolidation are: The Thomas & Grant company, the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining company, the National Smelting company and the United Smelting company.

The present capitalization of these companies is \$25,000,000, and the annual net profits range from 12 to 15 per cent. The capitalization of the new company will probably be around \$50,000,000.

DEPUTY SHERIFF SUICIDES.

Another Life Nearly Lost in an Attempt to Save Him.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The steamer Corona, which arrived from Southern California ports today reports the suicide of Deputy Sheriff Treacy of San Francisco, who was returning from Whittier, where he had been on official business. Treacy had been drinking and yesterday afternoon jumped into the sea. The second officer, George Zeh, stripped off his garments and plunged over the rail of the steamer. Zeh reached the man and managed to keep himself and the suicide afloat until the boat launched from the steamer reached him. Dr. May worked on Treacy for four hours, but could not save the man's life. Zeh recovered rapidly.

A QUICK SOLUTION.

American Jurisdiction to be Extended Over the Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The administration has determined to rapidly extend the jurisdiction of the United States over the Philippine group in its entirety, acting on the theory, that delay in this case is dangerous and that anarchy and a general paralysis of such interests as the islands support will be brought about through failure to promptly replace the Spanish sovereignty over the islands by that of the United States.

This decision involves the necessity of a naval campaign, and this will be instituted as soon as Admiral Dewey receives reinforcements in the shape of gunboats now on the way to Manila.

BEER COMMISSION IN SESSION.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The court of inquiry to investigate the allegations of the major general of the army in respect to the quality of beer furnished the army during the war with Spain, met today at the rooms formerly occupied by the war investigating committee in the Lemon building. A full membership was present and the court went into secret session.

GREEN IS STILL ILL.

Grant's Manager Again Falls to Appear at Sacramento.

Sacramento, Feb. 17.—Milton J. Green was to have appeared before the bar of the assembly this afternoon to answer to contempt charges. He did not appear. Instead, a physician's certificate was read setting forth that Green contracts ill, but may be well enough to make his appearance by next Friday.

The fifty-fifth ballot for United States senator, taken at noon, showed no change in the deadlock. The senate made Works' anti-carbon bill the special order for Monday at 2 p. m. This measure has already passed the assembly and there is some prospect of its passing the senate.

FUTURE OF CHINA

Conclusions of Lord Beresford's Investigations.

The Empire Crumbling and Action by the Powers Imperative—Alliance of England, Germany, United States and Japan Proposed.

Washington, Feb. 17.—In view of the course which Germany has been pursuing in regard to the Philippines, and the irritation it has been causing Admiral Dewey and the American forces at Manila, the statement is now made that the late unpleasantness in Samoa is but another move to embarrass the United States, and at the same time to weaken the bond of friendship between this country and Great Britain. It has long been the opinion of the officials here that when the true information reaches the United States in regard to the affair at Apia, it will be shown that Germany is responsible for the trouble.

The official reports from United States Consul-General Osborn at Apia, arrived in San Francisco by steamer this week, and are now on their way to the state department. While the department is awaiting Mr. Osborn's report concerning the outbreak, it would not be far from a correct guess to say that when the papers do reach here they will undoubtedly show that the conduct of Dr. Raffel, president of the municipal council at Apia, and Herr Rose, the German consul-general at Samoa, has been overbearing and arbitrary to a degree that is most exasperating. They have, if half the unofficial reports that have lately come from Apia are true, violated the Berlin general act, and have placed themselves beyond the pale of excuse or apology.

Their object doubtless has been to disgust Great Britain and the United States and annex the islands as part of German territory. If this has been their desire, they have undoubtedly missed their calculations. It may be true that the imperial authorities at Berlin have not sanctioned the extent to which these German officials have gone, but it is not hard to conceive that the German government has known all along what was in contemplation. If the officials in Apia had succeeded in their arbitrary efforts, they would have been called heroes; if they had failed, as they undoubtedly have, they must be made the scape goats. That is German policy, and is only another evidence of the attitude of that empire toward the United States in other quarters.

The government of the United States fully expects the disavowal of the acts of Raffel and Rose, and awaits only official advice confirmative of those already received from unofficial sources stating its position in no unambiguous or uncertain manner.

The administration is growing somewhat weary of protestations from the German government of continued friendship, while the officials of the foreign office and German navy are acting in a manner entirely at variance with the protests of the home government. Now that the peace treaty is ratified, the United States can assert itself, and unless more discretion is shown, especially in and around the Philippines, the German government will be called to account for its action in that quarter, as well as in Samoa.

UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY.

President McKinley Speaks of the Wonderful Commercial Activity.

Boston, Feb. 17.—President McKinley spoke today before the Commercial club of this city on national topics. He said in part: "We have been engaged in war. Two hundred and seventy thousand of our citizens have been in the field. Our sailors have been at sea in two hemispheres, and yet the business of the country has steadily been growing, our resources multiplying, the energy of our people quickened, and at the end of our glorious land and naval triumphs we find our country in a condition of almost unparalleled prosperity and activity."

FROZEN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.—As a result of the recent cold snap great heaps of frozen vegetables and produce of all sorts, as well as fruit, lie in the yards of the railroads in this city and East St. Louis. The loss in money, it is believed, will aggregate \$100,000.

ARMY OFFICER A WINE AGENT.

Capt. Macfarlane Introduced His Employers' Goods to Royal Family.

London, Feb. 17.—Curious disclosures were heard today in the case of Ehrmann Brothers, wine merchants, against an army officer, Captain Macfarlane, whom they engaged to introduce their wines to the royalty and nobility. The present claim arose from wine which was sent to a nobleman about to be married. Macfarlane defended the case in person, and read a statement that he had introduced the wine to royalty and the

nobility, but afterward his connection with the plaintiffs ceased. The plaintiffs then sued to obtain letters from members of the royal family, to be used as testimonials, but they lost. It was understood, he said, that the wines now sued for were a gift. On the death of a certain member of the royal family, he said, they had sued for payment for wines which had been sent with a view to getting a testimonial. Macfarlane added that they surreptitiously obtained his father's crest and coat of arms and had them copied for a label on "goods named 'Macfarlane Whisky.'" The judge non-suited the plaintiffs.

TUCSON LETTER CARRIERS.

Appointment of Two Regulars and One Substitute Announced Yesterday.

Washington, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Tucson's free delivery system will go into effect March 1st, the postoffice department this afternoon announcing the appointment of Saler Smithson and Richard E. Kelley, as regular letter carriers, and Gaspar G. Lopez, as substitute carrier, their work to begin the first of the month. All three men some time ago passed the civil service examination, along with other candidates, and they were selected from the eligible list.

Mrs. Lizzie M. Higgins of Phoenix, was today appointed laundress at the Indian school at Phoenix.

NEW IMPORTATION OF NEGROES.

Pana, Ill., Feb. 17.—Another large company of negroes arrived last night from St. Louis to work in the mines. A special detail of soldiers guarded the negroes to the Pana Coal Company's mine.

FOR A PACIFIC CABLE

Senator Frye Introduces an Amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Senator Frye today introduced an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the encouragement of a Pacific cable. It provides for the payment of a subsidy not exceeding \$100,000 a year for twenty years for a cable from some point in the United States on the Pacific coast to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, Japan and China.

The contract is to be let to an American company and to the lowest responsible bidder. The contractor is to be required to have his cable to Honolulu by July 1, 1900, and to Manila by January 1, 1901.

Details of the matter are to be placed in the hands of the postmaster-general and messages of the United States are to be carried free forever. The government is authorized to take possession of the line in case of war and in certain contingencies arising, is to own the line.

The senate committee on commerce today completed its consideration of the river and harbor bill, the last act of the bill being the addition of a provision for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The bill has not been printed as completed and will not be in shape to be reported until tomorrow. Aside from the Nicaragua canal, the committee increased the cash appropriations to the extent of about \$2,000,000 over the house cash appropriation, while the amount of continuing contracts is increased to the extent of about \$10,000,000.

The naval personnel bill for which the navy department has been contending for so many years was passed this afternoon.

WHAT THE HOUSE DID.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The house today finally passed the sundry civil appropriation bill to which it had devoted over a week. After some sparring this morning, by a vote of 155 to 97 the decision of the chair, that the motion to recommend the bill with instructions to incorporate the Nicaragua canal bill was not in order, was sustained. All the proposed amendments of importance were defeated.

KING'S SLAYER GOES FREE.

Los Angeles, Feb. 17.—The jury in the case of Teresa Kerr, charged with the murder of George Bloom King, deputy city engineer, returned a verdict this afternoon of not guilty. The defense proved that the shooting was accidental.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—About 3 o'clock this morning while a dozen firemen were at work in the ruins of the store of the Emerson Shoe company, which was burned out in last night's fire, a mass of iron and stone crashed down from the upper floors, burying the men beneath it. Three of the firemen were killed: William Chance, Hugh Duffy and George W. Stinle.

CORNISH WANTS TO TESTIFY.

New York, Feb. 17.—Harry Cornish sent a friend to Corner Hart to ask that Cornish be called to the witness stand today, as he was prepared to give a clue to the clear the poison mystery. He referred the messenger to the attorney, Harry Gard-

SAW A GREAT LIGHT

Assembly Passes Bill to Encourage Water Storage.

BENHAM'S EYES OPENED

He Ascertained at Last That People of His County Were Interested. Adams Joins the "Taxless Tool" Party—Both Houses Take a Lay-Off Until Monday Afternoon. Another Parliamentary Tangle.

The legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday, when the house will meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the council at 2 o'clock. It was not on account of the coming of the Prescott Elks. It was to give the committees an opportunity to catch up. The harvest of bills has been in excess of the committees' ability to thrash them out. There is now in the house committees fifty of the ninety-five bills presented, and the council committees on judiciary and territorial affairs have between them above thirty bills to consider. The special committees who visited the territorial institutions have not reported, and will work today on those reports, which are due for submission next week.

The house yesterday passed the board of supervisors "absolute monarchy" bill by a vote of 16 to 7. Mr. Parr being absent.

This is Mr. Elz's bill 54, which was discussed in the house committee of the whole Thursday. The "joker" in the bill lies in section 4, which gives the county boards power to license all sorts of business not now prohibited by law. The section is designed to solve the sheep problem, and while it gives the supervisors power to regulate the sheep grazing nuisance, it constitutes each board a law-making power, with no organic law nor governor's veto to restrain it.

Yesterday morning the bill was on order of engrossment and final reading, and was subject to amendment. When Mr. Adams moved that the bill be placed on passage, Speaker Ashurst offered an amendment to the effect that supervisors would have no power to regulate the mining, farming or live stock business. This amendment practically struck out the enacting clause of the bill, and the friends of the measure were eager to head it off. To effect this the insanity, which seems chronic with this legislature, was perpetuated of moving to lay the amendment on the table. This, of course, was what the father of the amendment desired, next to its adoption, and the motion was adopted by a rising vote of 10 to 5. The chair smiled with satisfaction and announced that the amendment, together with the bill, lay on the table, and that under the rules a two-thirds vote would be necessary to bring the measure before the house during the present legislative day. Then the parliamentarians among the friends of the bill reared back on their haunches and pawed the air. Mr. Adams' eyes gleamed as he appealed from the decision of the chair. Mr. Peterson arose, thrust his hands deep into his breeches pockets, and with a firm grip on his jack-knife in one hand and six bits in the other he proceeded to prove to the satisfaction of the majority who had work on hand that while the amendment was alive and on the table, the bill was alive and before the house.

Mr. Adams argued to the same effect, and on a viva voce vote the speaker declared his decision overruled, and that the bill with its amendment was before the house. Mr. Peterson moved that the bill be put on its passage. "What are you going to do with the amendment?" inquired the speaker.

"There isn't any amendment," retorted Mr. Peterson. "We laid that on the table."

Then the speaker took an ax and cleaved away the brush and stumps, so that the freight wagons could proceed. He explained that if the majority wanted to kill his amendment they must move its adoption and vote it down. This was regarded with suspicion, but the speaker's honesty was relied upon and the experiment was tried. The amendment was then properly killed and the bill passed.

Each branch of the legislature has now wrestled with and overcome this amendment monster, and in the line of working wonders they can give the ancient alchemists seven cards every deal and then outdo them. The Savior of mankind had power to turn water into wine, but he never pretended to have sufficient ability to table the amendment without carrying the main question with it. The Arizona legislature has twice demonstrated its ability to successfully controvert this fixed law of nature and never draw a long breath in the effort. Twice within a month the Arizona legislature has mixed water with its whisky, poured the mixture upon the

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